



CASE REPORT

Transformation of CLL to ALCL: the role of clonality studies in diagnostic molecular haematopathology

Richard Colling^{1,2} · Daniel Royston^{1,3} · Elizabeth Soilleux^{1,3}

Received: 3 May 2016 / Accepted: 15 July 2016 / Published online: 8 August 2016
© The Author(s) 2016. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract Clonality studies greatly assist in the diagnosis of challenging haematopathology cases. These robust and standardised tests aid the detection of clonal lymphoid populations and may assist in lymphocyte subtyping. In this case report, a gentleman presented with a high-grade transformation of a B cell neoplasm which histologically and immunophenotypically mimicked a T cell anaplastic large-cell lymphoma. With the aid of T cell and B cell receptor clonality studies, it was demonstrated that this tumour was in fact of B cell lineage. This report exemplifies the role of these increasingly used and relatively new molecular tests in unusual and difficult lymphoma presentations and highlights potential pitfalls in the interpretation of their results.

Keywords Lymphoma · PCR · Clonality · Molecular diagnostics

Introduction

The diagnosis and subtyping of lymphoproliferative disorders is increasingly aided by evaluating the repertoire of B (Ig) and T cell (TCR) receptors within lymphoid populations [1, 2]. Ig and TCR are antigen recognition molecules on the surface of

lymphocytes which are encoded by unique V(D)J exons formed by somatic recombination of V (variable), D (determining) and J (joining) gene regions during early maturation in primary lymphoid tissues [3]. Characterising V(D)J regions present in a lymphoid population not only is extremely useful in distinguishing reactive (polyclonal) from malignant (clonal) processes but aids in subtyping lymphocytes with aberrant immunophenotypes [1, 4, 5]. This report aims to demonstrate the clinical utility of clonality studies in an unusual case and highlights potential pitfalls when interpreting molecular data.

Clinical history

A 43-year-old gentleman with no remarkable medical history presented in 2005 with a lesion of the right buccal mucosa. This was biopsied and reported as non-specific inflammation. Eight years later, he presented with an enlarged right-sided neck lymph node which underwent core biopsy. The histology of this revealed a dense infiltrate of monomorphic lymphoid cells which were immunopositive for CD5, CD23 and BCL-2 but immunonegative for CD10 and cyclin-D1. A diagnosis of a B cell neoplasm, small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL)/chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) was made. A review of the previous buccal biopsies confirmed a diagnosis of CLL in these also. Watchful waiting was pursued. One year later, he presented with a recurrence of CLL at his previous neck site and underwent bone marrow trephine, which demonstrated infiltration by CLL, as shown in Fig. 1. The gentleman remained well with conservative treatment until around a year later when he re-presented with anaemia, multiple buccal lesions and an extensive left scrotal mass.

The gentleman underwent an incisional biopsy of a buccal lesion and a left orchidectomy with scrotal skin resection.

✉ Richard Colling
richard.colling@oncology.ox.ac.uk

¹ Department of Cellular Pathology, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, Oxford, UK

² Department of Oncology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

³ Nuffield Division of Clinical Laboratory Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

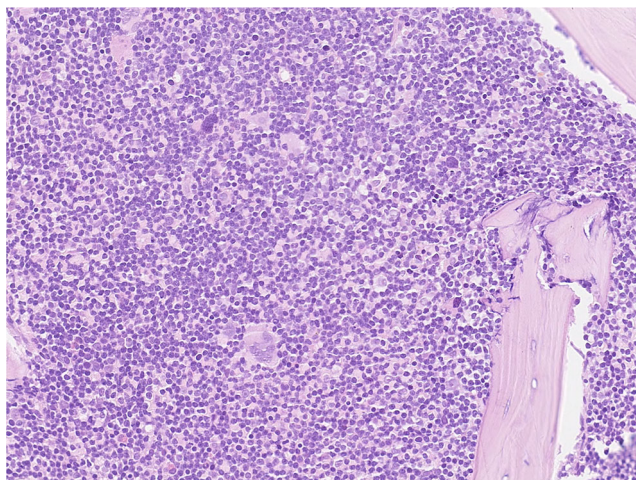


Fig. 1 Histology of the bone marrow trephine biopsy showing a dense infiltrate of small monomorphic lymphoid cells. These cells were immunopositive for CD5, CD23 and BCL-2 but immunonegative for CD10 and cyclin-D1, in keeping with involvement by CLL (H&E; $\times 425$ magnification)

Histological examination of both showed an extensive infiltrate of large, high-grade lymphoid cells with the morphological characteristics of anaplastic large-cell lymphoma (ALCL), as shown in Fig. 2.

Materials and methods

IHC and in situ hybridization (ISH) was initially performed to subtype the high-grade tumour. B cell receptor (BCR) and T cell receptor (TCR) clonality studies were carried out due to the unusual presentation. Clonality studies were performed

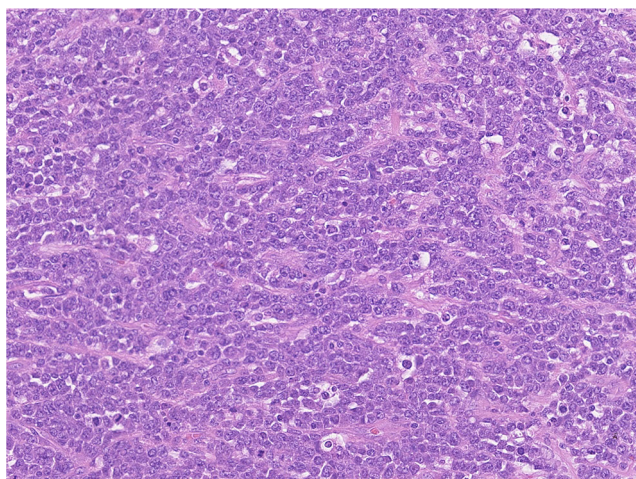


Fig. 2 Histology of the left scrotal resection showing a dense infiltrate of large, high-grade lymphoid cells. These cells were immunopositive for CD30 and CD7 and immunonegative for ALK1, in keeping with ALK-negative ALCL (H&E; $\times 425$ magnification)

using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based IdentiClone Gene Clonality Assays (Invivoscribe Technologies, Inc.) [6] which are EuroClonality validated multiplex protocols.

Results

The left testis was extensively infiltrated by lymphoma, extending into the scrotal soft tissues and overlying skin. The malignant cells demonstrated immunopositivity staining for CD30 and CD7. The Ki67 proliferation fraction was almost 90 %, and anti-c-myc IHC showed staining in around 80 % of the cells. There was variable weakly positive immunostaining for CD79a, CD2, CD4, CD8, TIA-1 and BCL-6. IHC for CD20, CD19, CD5, CD10, CD56, TdT, CD68 (PGM1 clone) and ALK1 was negative. Chromogenic ISH staining for Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) was negative. The buccal infiltrate showed similar morphological and immunophenotypical appearances, with additional IHC stains showing CD45 positivity and CD3, Pax5, CD68 (KP1 clone), lysozyme, CD34, cytokeratin and Melan A negativity.

Multiplexed PCR amplification of extracted DNA from both the testis and buccal mucosa produced a large isolated peak with all Ig heavy chain and kappa reaction mixes, as shown in the example in Fig. 3. These results demonstrated a clonal rearrangement of both loci within the malignant lymphoid population, consistent with a B cell origin. Amplification of TCR loci performed on the testis, however, produced a somewhat restricted and irregular profile with inconsistent fragment sizes between replicates, as shown in Fig. 4. A number of similar irregular peaks were also identified in some of the TCR rearrangement results. There was insufficient material to perform clonality studies on the antecedent CLL, and the patient died shortly after the diagnosis of ALCL.

Discussion

ALCL is a high-grade lymphoma characterised by large, pleomorphic CD30 positive cells typically with a cytotoxic T cell phenotype [7]. ALCL derived from B cell precursors has been described and possibly lies within the spectrum of diffuse large B cell lymphoma (DLBCL) [5, 7–9]. Transformation of CLL to a high-grade tumour, known as Richter's transformation, occurs in around 5–10 % of SSL/CLL. Most commonly transformation is to DLBCL; however, Hodgkin lymphoma, composite lymphomas and dendritic cell sarcomas have been reported. Transformation to an ALCL is unusual [10–12]. Although the tumour shares an anaplastic morphology with that of T cell ALCL, the two entities should be considered distinct in terms of pathogenesis and prognosis.

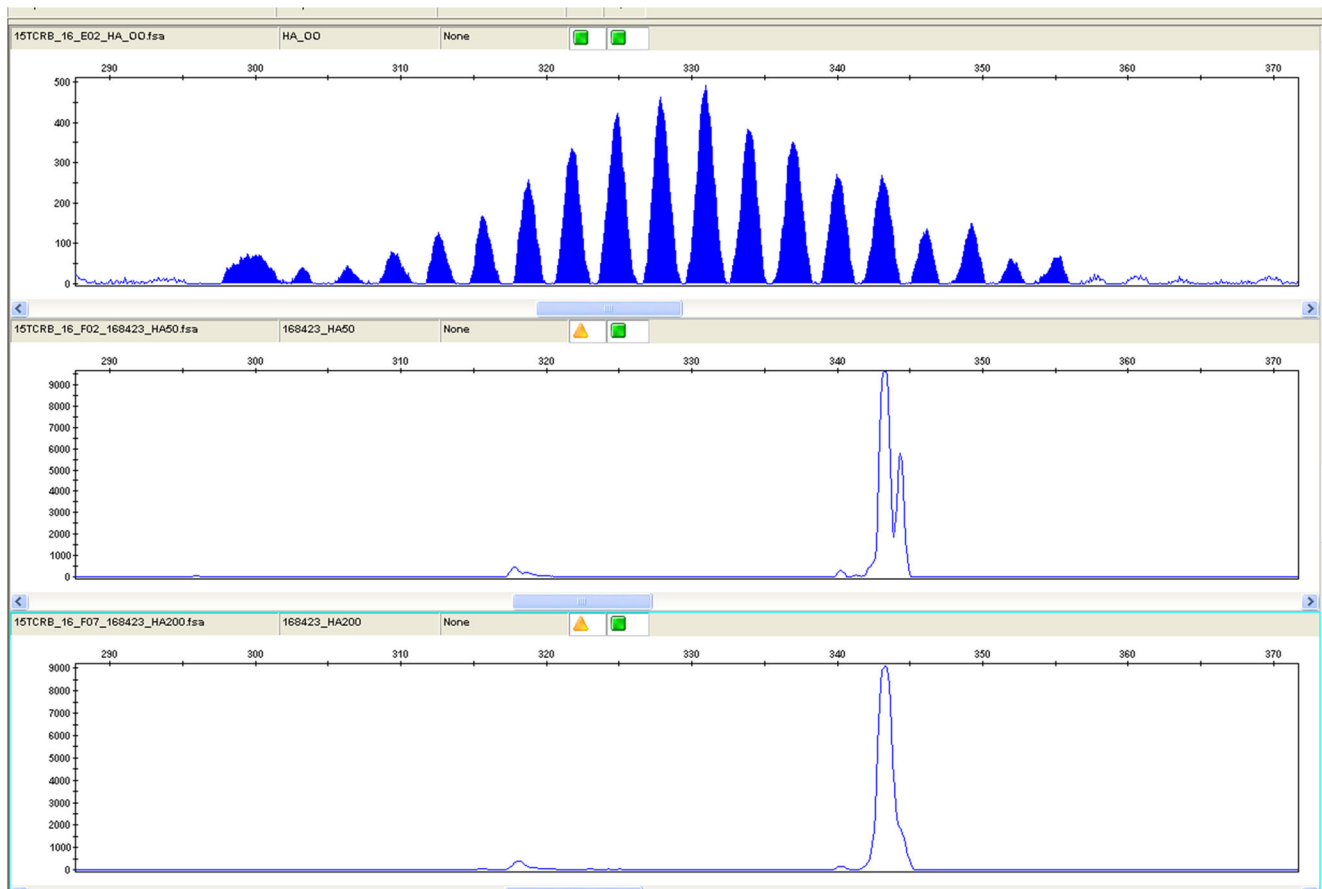


Fig. 3 IdentiClone Gene Clonality Assay results from the buccal tumour showing the PCR GeneScan traces for the Ig heavy chain V_H - J_H gene rearrangements (size range 310–360 nt). There is a large clonal peak at 343 nt, reproducible at both 50 ng (*middle trace*) and 200 ng (*bottom trace*) concentrations compared with the polyclonal control (*top trace*). The pseudo-double peak appearance at 343–344 base pairs in the PCRs produced using 200 ng of DNA template is due to the large amount of PCR product at 343 base pairs, saturating the electrophoretic capillary system

during GeneScanning, giving an appearance of a second peak with slower electrophoretic migration (344 base pairs). Similar clonal peaks were also demonstrated with Ig heavy chain V_H - J_H gene rearrangement reaction mixes at size ranges 250–295 and 100–170 nt, kappa V_k - K_{de} (size ranges 120–160, 190–210 and 260–300 nt) and kappa V_k - K_{de} +intron K_{de} (size ranges 210–250, 270–300 and 350–390 nt) reaction mixes and were also present in the same reaction mixes from the buccal tissue tested

Overlapping morphology and immunophenotype, however, make the distinction challenging. Therefore, clonality studies can be extremely useful in this setting [9, 13]. In particular, in a case such as this, it is useful to determine whether the ALCL represents a transformation of the underlying CLL or is a second independent lymphoma.

Clonality was evaluated historically with labour-intensive and error-prone Southern blotting. In recent years, PCR-based assays have gained popularity [1, 2, 4, 14–18]. PCR product size is dependent upon random assortment during recombination, and when visualised with GeneScan analysis software (Applied Biosystems) [19], a reactive population shows a Gaussian curve distribution [1, 14]. In contrast, neoplastic populations result in a single peak [1, 14]. The selection of assay primer targets for a case depends on the clinical question as well as the quality and quantity of DNA extracted; however, standardised multiplex assay protocols have been developed and validated by the EuroClonality consortium

(formally BIOMED-2) and these have resulted in highly sensitive and specific tests which are now considered standard practice. These are commercially available to all diagnostic molecular pathology centres [1, 4, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20].

In this case, the gentleman developed a high-grade lymphoid malignancy following an indolent 10-year history of CLL. The patient then rapidly deteriorated and died shortly after surgery. The initial morphological and immunophenotypical impression was that of a *de novo* ALCL with a T cell phenotype, raising a possibility of dual pathology [5, 21, 22]. This would be extremely unusual and, therefore, PCR-based clonality studies were performed to aid the diagnosis. This convincingly demonstrated that the population was of B cell origin, in keeping with CLL which had undergone transformation to ALCL and gained an aberrant T cell phenotype [1, 5]. Interestingly, a number of small irregular peaks in TCR amplicons were also present, and this could be misinterpreted as confirming a T cell neoplasm with

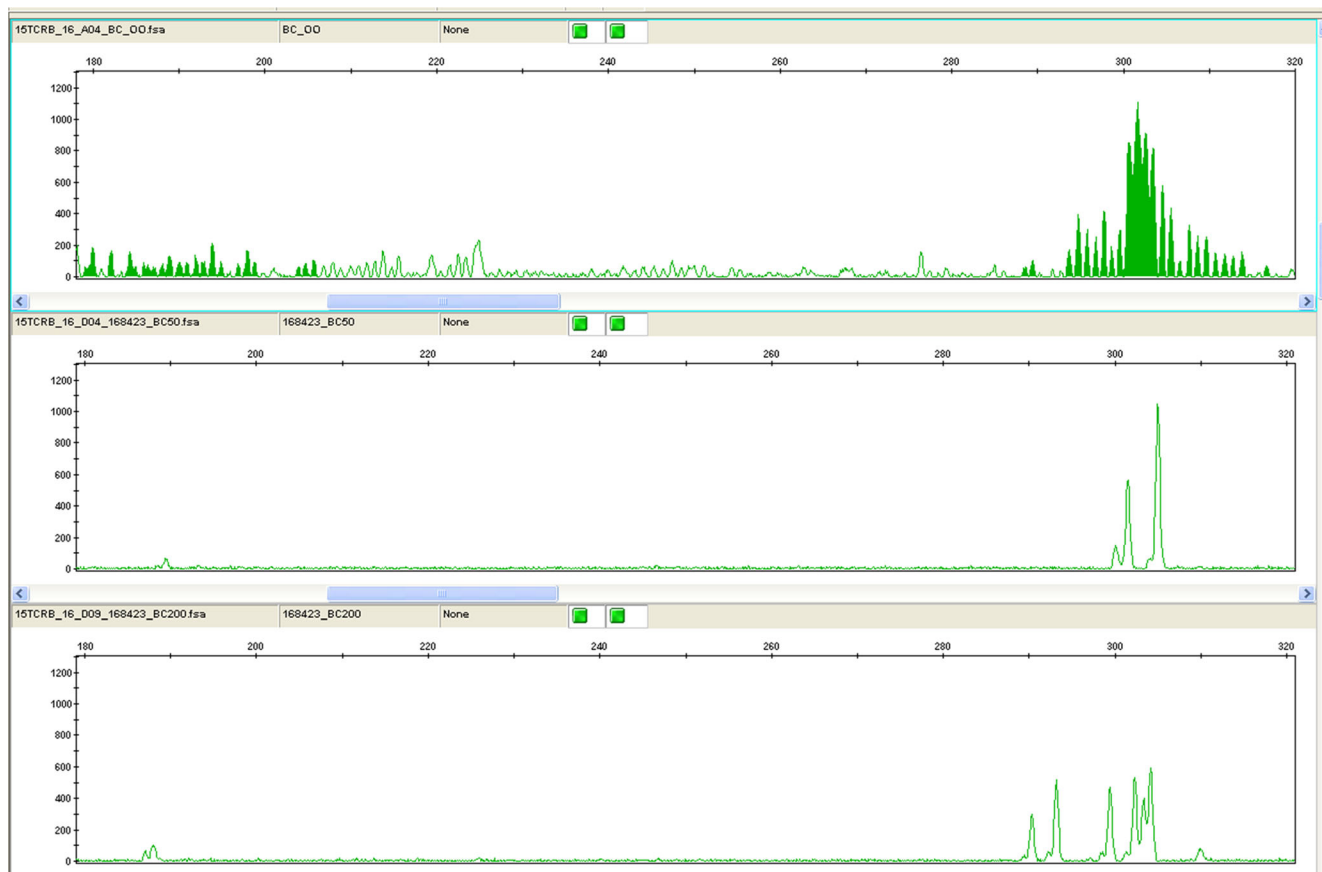


Fig. 4 IdentiClone Gene Clonality Assay results from the buccal tumour showing the PCR GeneScan traces for the TCR D β 1+J β 1 (size range 285–325 nt) and D β 2+J β 1 (size range 170–210 nt) gene segments. The D β 1+J β 1 segment shows a restricted and irregular polyclonal profile in both 50 ng (*middle trace*) and 200 ng (*bottom trace*) concentrations when compared with the polyclonal control (*top trace*). The D β 2+J β 1 segment shows a dominant peak at the 50 ng concentration. This is not reproducible at 200 ng, but instead shows a restricted and irregular

oligoclonal profile at this concentration. This suggests that there is a scanty background population of T cells with an oligoclonal (likely reactive) response, producing a pseudoclonal peak at the low concentration, due to the low numbers of T cells. Similar findings were present in several of the other TCR reaction mixes in both the testicular and the buccal tissue. Several T cell reaction mixes failed to amplify, presumably due to insufficient T cell derived DNA

background CLL. However, partial rearrangement of T cell V(D)J regions within B cell neoplasms is well recognised [23–25]. Oligoclonal T cell proliferation in immune responses to lymphoproliferative disorders is also well documented [1, 26, 27], and DNA from these scanty populations, diluted into the background of tumour and normal tissue, can mimic malignancy with pseudoclonal peaks at low DNA concentrations and suspicious oligoclonal profiles at higher concentrations. These are potential pitfalls when not considered within the full clinical context [4, 13, 28].

Take-home messages

- Lymphoproliferative disorders with overlapping morphological and immunophenotypical features continue to pose a challenge for diagnostic histopathologists.

- PCR-based molecular clonality studies with EuroClonality endorsed assays are being increasingly used to aid in such diagnoses.
- These studies reveal diagnostically useful information about clonality in lymphocyte populations and can be useful in subtyping B and T cells.
- Interpretation of these studies must be carried out with caution and within the full clinical and morphological context in order to avoid pitfalls.

Acknowledgments We would like to thank Pamela Wright and the Oxford Molecular Diagnostics Centre for carrying out the PCR clonality studies and providing the GeneScan images.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

- Langerak AW et al (2012) EuroClonality/BIOMED-2 guidelines for interpretation and reporting of Ig/TCR clonality testing in suspected lymphoproliferations. *Leukemia* 26(10):2159–71
- Gazzola A et al (2014) The evolution of clonality testing in the diagnosis and monitoring of hematological malignancies. *Ther Adv Hematol* 5(2):35–47
- Schatz DG, Oettinger MA, Schlissel MS (1992) V(D)J recombination: molecular biology and regulation. *Annu Rev Immunol* 10:359–83
- Langerak AW et al (2007) Polymerase chain reaction-based clonality testing in tissue samples with reactive lymphoproliferations: usefulness and pitfalls. A report of the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action BHM4-CT98-3936. *Leukemia* 21(2):222–9
- Swerdlow S et al (2008) WHO classification of tumours of haematopoietic and lymphoid tissues. IARC Press, Lyon
- Invivoscribe Technologies Inc. CE-marked assays. [cited 2016, February 29th]; Available from: <http://www.invivoscribe.com/ce-marked-assays2>.
- Stein H et al (2000) CD30(+) anaplastic large cell lymphoma: a review of its histopathologic, genetic, and clinical features. *Blood* 96(12):3681–95
- Skinnider BF et al (1999) Anaplastic large cell lymphoma: a clinicopathologic analysis. *Hematol Oncol* 17(4):137–48
- Haralambieva E et al (2000) Anaplastic large-cell lymphomas of B-cell phenotype are anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) negative and belong to the spectrum of diffuse large B-cell lymphomas. *Br J Haematol* 109(3):584–91
- Jain P, O'Brien S (2012) Richter's transformation in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *Oncology (Williston Park)* 26(12):1146–52
- Reddy N, Thompson-Arildsen MA (2010) Hodgkin's lymphoma: Richter's transformation of chronic lymphocytic leukemia involving the liver. *J Clin Oncol* 28(29):e543–4
- van den Berg A et al (2002) Clonal relation in a case of CLL, ALCL, and Hodgkin composite lymphoma. *Blood* 100(4):1425–9
- Rezuke WN, Abernathy EC, Tsongalis GJ (1997) Molecular diagnosis of B- and T-cell lymphomas: fundamental principles and clinical applications. *Clin Chem* 43(10):1814–23
- Assaf C et al (2000) High detection rate of T-cell receptor beta chain rearrangements in T-cell lymphoproliferations by family specific polymerase chain reaction in combination with the GeneScan technique and DNA sequencing. *Blood* 96(2):640–6
- Bruggemann M et al (2007) Powerful strategy for polymerase chain reaction-based clonality assessment in T-cell malignancies. Report of the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action BHM4 CT98-3936. *Leukemia* 21(2):215–21
- Dik WA et al (2005) New insights on human T cell development by quantitative T cell receptor gene rearrangement studies and gene expression profiling. *J Exp Med* 201(11):1715–23
- Evans PA et al (2007) Significantly improved PCR-based clonality testing in B-cell malignancies by use of multiple immunoglobulin gene targets. Report of the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action BHM4-CT98-3936. *Leukemia* 21(2):207–14
- van Krieken JHJM et al (2006) Improved reliability of lymphoma diagnostics via PCR-based clonality testing: [mdash] Report of the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action BHM4-CT98-3936. *Leukemia* 21(2):201–206
- Biosciences, A. *GeneScan® Analysis Software*. [cited 2016, March 14th]; Available from: https://tools.thermofisher.com/content/sfs/brochures/cms_039770.pdf.
- van Krieken JH et al (2007) Improved reliability of lymphoma diagnostics via PCR-based clonality testing: report of the BIOMED-2 Concerted Action BHM4-CT98-3936. *Leukemia* 21(2):201–6
- Ferreri AJ et al (2013) Anaplastic large cell lymphoma, ALK-negative. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol* 85(2):206–15
- Jaffe ES (2001) Anaplastic large cell lymphoma: the shifting sands of diagnostic hematopathology. *Mod Pathol* 14(3):219–228
- Leber BF et al (1989) T-cell receptor gene rearrangement in B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: correlation with methylation and expression. *Leuk Res* 13(6):473–81
- Asou N et al (1989) Rearrangements of T-cell antigen receptor delta chain gene in hematologic neoplasms. *Blood* 74(8):2707–12
- Griesser DH (1995) Analyses of the rearrangement of T-cell receptor- and immunoglobulin genes in the diagnosis of lymphoproliferative disorders. *Veroff Pathol* 144:1–109
- Li H et al (2003) Identification of oligoclonal CD4 T cells in diffuse large B cell lymphomas. *Clin Immunol* 107(3):160–9
- Friedman DF, Cho EA, Goldman J, Carmack CE, Besa EC, Hardy RR, Silberstein LE (1991) The role of clonal selection in the pathogenesis of an autoreactive human B cell lymphoma. *J Exp Med* 174(3):525–37
- Groenen P et al (2008) Pitfalls in TCR gene clonality testing: teaching cases. *J Hematop* 1(2):97–109